

Winter-run Chinook salmon:

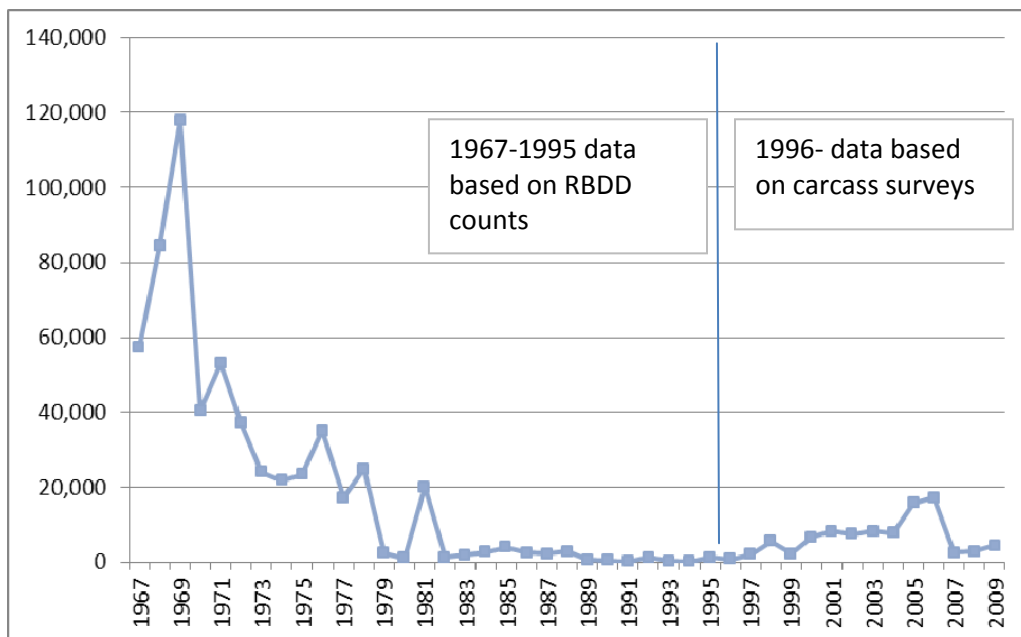
Preliminary carcass surveys indicate that the run this year will likely be between 1500 and 2200 fish -- the lowest in abundance since the late 1990's. Once DFG estimates the number of adults, NMFS will calculate a juvenile production estimate (JPE) for purposes of quantifying the incidental take limit at the Delta pumping facilities.

WINTER-RUN ADULT ABUNDANCE 1996-2009 (based on carcass surveys)

1996	820
1997	2,053
1998	5,501
1999	2,262
2000	6,647
2001	8,224
2002	7,441
2003	8,218
2004	7,869
2005	15,839
2006	17,205
2007	2,488
2008	2,850
2009	4,537

2010 NMFS expects the estimate to come in at 1,500 and 2,200 fish based on the preliminary carcass surveys.

WINTER-RUN ADULT ABUNDANCE 1967-2009



Passage of juvenile winter-run past the Red Bluff Diversion Dam peaked from mid-September to

mid-October. The number of juveniles observed in 2010 is lower than in 2009 and comparable to the numbers observed in 2007 and 2008 (see graph below; preliminary data from the biweekly RBDD report (October 8, 2010 - October 21, 2010) from Felipe Carillo, FWS).

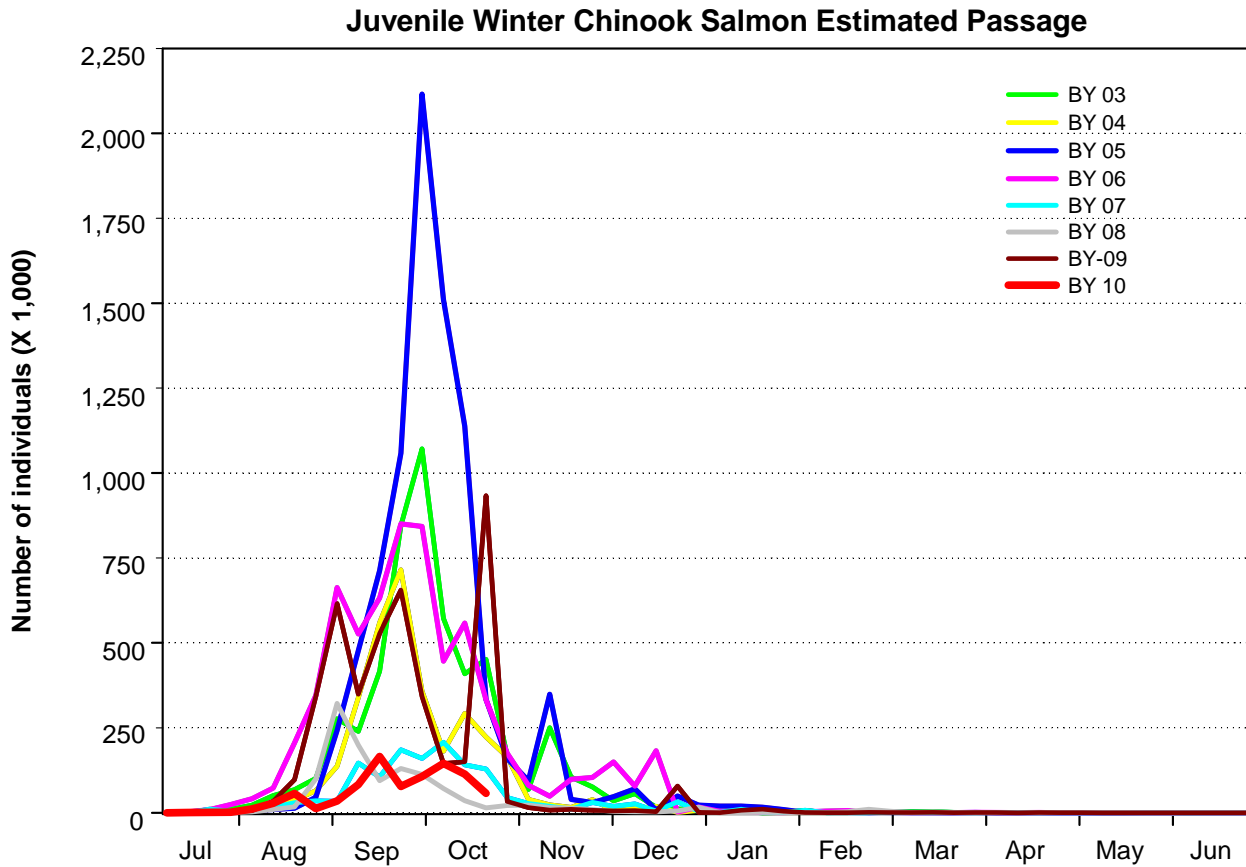


Figure 1. Weekly estimated passage of juvenile winter Chinook salmon at Red Bluff Diversion Dam (RK391), by brood-year (BY). Fish were sampled using rotary-screw traps for the period July 1, 2003 to present.

SALVAGE: In 2009-2010, the combined expanded loss of winter-run length Chinook was 1,660 (1,072 at the SWP and 588 at the CVP), with most of the loss occurring from mid-January

through March. No winter-run Chinook salmon have yet been salvaged at either Delta Fish Facility for the 2010-2011 fish salvage season.

Spring-run Chinook salmon:

Preliminary reports indicate that escapement for spring-run Chinook salmon may be up relative to 2009 (particularly due to increased returns on the Feather), but not up to levels seen in the early 2000's.

Adult Snorkel Counts (*Data up through 2009 comes directly from Grandtab. 2010 data were obtained from either CDFG or USFWS biologists. Data for [years in brackets] are preliminary. Blank entry indicates no data.*)

	[2010]	[2009]	[2008]	[2007]	[2006]	2005	2004	2003	2002
Mill Creek	170 (not final)	220	362	920	1002	1150	998	1426	1594
Deer Creek	262	213	140	644	2432	2239	804	2759	2185
Butte Creek	1160	2059	3935	4943	4579	10625	7390	4398	8785
Battle Creek*	124 (not final)	195	105	291	221	73	90	221	222
Clear Creek	21	120	200	194	77	69	98	25	66
Cottonwood Creek	15			34	55	47	17	73	125
Antelope Creek	17	0	2	26	102	82	3	46	46
Big Chico Creek		6	0	0	299	37	0	81	0
Feather River Hatchery**	3520	989	1418	2674	2061	1774	4212	8662	4189
Sacramento R		195	52	248	0	30	394	0	273
Total		3997	6214	9974	10828	16126	14006	17691	17485

SALVAGE: NMFS uses surrogate groups of hatchery reared late-fall Chinook to best represent yearling spring-run Chinook emigrating from the upper Sacramento River and tributaries into the Delta because spring-run Chinook cannot be distinguished from the other races of salmon based on size or phenotype. In the 2009-2010 fish salvage season, the expanded loss for the first and second releases were, respectively, 57 (0.075% of the total hatchery release) and 960 (0.55% of the total hatchery release). For this fish salvage season, surrogate releases are expected to occur in November/December and January.

Central Valley Steelhead:

SALVAGE: In 2009-2010, the combined expanded salvage of unclipped, in-river steelhead was 1,029 (401 at the SWP and 628 at the CVP), compared with 333 in 2008-2009. The combined expanded salvage of clipped, hatchery steelhead was 3,585 (1,126 at the SWP and 2,459 at the CVP), compared with 974 in 2008-2009. No Central Valley steelhead have yet been salvaged at either Delta Fish Facility for the 2010-2011 fish salvage season.

Green Sturgeon:

SALVAGE: SWP and CVP Fish Facilities salvaged 0 green sturgeon in 2009-2010, and no sturgeon have been reported to date in the 2010-2011 fish salvage season.